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HANGED TO A BLACK LOCUST

Negro Murderer Taken from a Ken-

tucky Jail and Lynched by a Mob.

Strung to a Tree Despite Protestations that H

Shot His Victim Accidentally-Another

Colored Man Who Was More Fortunate.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Aug. 28 .- At 3 o'clock

town, and taking the negro slaver of Frank

Hughes out of jail, hung him to s black

locust tree. The mob came from the direc-

tion of the Peak's mill neighborhood on

horses and in vehicles to the outskirts of

town and then walked to the jail. When

they arrived they knocked at the door and

demanded admission. Jailer Reed came

down and was immediately seized and the

keys taken from him. They then made him show them Dudley's cell, and at once took

out Dudley. A shot was fired in the jail, which greatly terrified the Kendalls, who supposed the mob had come for them. Dud-

ley was hustled into the street and out to

Frankfort pike, where he was stood on a

stone wall under a tree with a limb ex-

tending over the pike. He was asked if he

a friend of his. He had shot him accident

ally. Some one in the crowd velled: "W

will now hang you accidentally," and it was immediately done. The lynchers then fired a fusillade of shots, and went away

in the direction from whence they came

A great crowd of negroes went out to the

scene, and made many threats of vengeance.

but the authorities are prepared to pre-

and that they ought to burn very house in

town and kill every white man. Milton Kendall, sr., has applied to Judge Bates for a transfer of himself and sons to Lex-

After a formal inquest the body of Frank

Dudley, who was lynched at Georgetown

this morning, was turned over to his rela-tives. While there is much excitement

an effort to punish the leaders will prob-

The crime for which Dudley was hanged was the murder of Frank Hughes, a wealthy

farmer. Dudley was a laborer on Hughes's

charging that she was unfaithful. Or

place and had quarreled with his wife,

the night of the murder he had

lughes refused to surrender the woman

Dudley shot him. Dudley's friends charge

that Hughes, who was a bachelor, was

guilty with the woman, and that when

Dudley went after his wife Hughes at-

tacked him with a corn-knife. Just before

he was strung up Dudley said Hughes had

A Negro Escapes Lynching.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Aug. 28 .- On Wednes-

day night, twenty miles below here, a par-

ty of thirty-five white men started out to

lynch a negro who had been captured after

having attempted an assault on a white

woman. The man confessed his crime and

was prepared for death. On the way through

the woods the lynchers gradually fell

away, and on the arrival at the place appointed for the hanging there

were only four white men left. These were

from another part of the county, and after

consultation they decided that as the peo-

ple of the community where the injured

woman lived had evaded the responsibility

of lynching they would have nothing to do

with it, accordingly they turned the negro loose, told him to "git," and left for their

homes. The negro has disappeared. Sporting men are anxious to find him and employ

him, as his luck is regarded as phenomenal.

Pursued by Bloodhounds.

Frauenthal, a merchant of Conway, Ark.,

was killed at midnight last night by a ne-

gro named Charles Mulligan. The mur-

derer escaped, and is being pursued by a

large posse with bloodhounds. It is be-

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 28. - Isaac

never done him any harm.

beaten her, and she fled for refuge to Hughes. Dudley followed her, and when

had anything to say, and replied that he was sorry he had killed Hughes, as he was

horses and vehicles, and then to

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EUROPE NEEDS OUR PORK.

Secretary Rusk Talks Optimistically of the

Future of American Packing Interests.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 .- Secretary Rusk is in the city. In an interview he said: "We will have our pork on the European markets in a very short time. Everything is favorable for our packers to place their products before the Europeans, and the prices the pork will bring will be highly satisfactory to the exporters. This conclusion I have not arrived at hastily nor without due consideration. I have devoted much of my time to it. The small crops of cereals in the European countries and the financial troubles in Great Britian will necessitate the admittance of our pork, as it will be cheaper than any that is there now, and the result will be a greater sale of our products than ever before, not only of pork, but of other articles of food as

The Secretary expressed much satisfaction with the work of his meat inspection bureau. He said he was receiving calls for its extension in many directions. He thinks he will be able to extend it so as to ractically all the packing in the country within two years.

CHILIAN REBELS VICTORIOUS

Government Forces Completely Routed in a Big Battle Yesterday Morning.

Valparaiso Surrendered to the Insurgents and Placed in the Hands of the Admirals of Foreign Fleets to Maintain Order.

The Victors Welcomed with Shouts of "Viva Chili" and "Viva Canto."

Over Five Thousand Killed and Wounded During the Engagement, Including Several of the Leading Government Generals.

Balmaceda and President-Elect Vicuna Forced to Seek Safety in Flight.

The "Dictator" Believed to Be Making His Way Out of the Country, His Cause Being Hopelessly Lost-Details of the Day's Events.

Chilian Insurgents Gain Possession of the City -Foreign Admirals in Charge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 .- Late this afternoon a new aspect was given to the situation in Chili, when Mr. Julio M. Foster, who is assisting the Congressional envoys in this city, received the following dispatch, dated to-day, at New York: Balmaceda is defeated. Valparaiso in our pow-

r. Viva Chile. The sender is Richard Trumbull, one of the Congressional agents who is now under indictment for violation of the neutrality laws in connection with the equipment of the boats. The dispatch gave great comfort to the Congressional partisans here, and Mr. Foster did not attempt to conceal his satisfaction. Later in the afternoon the following dispatch from Viel, the confidential agent of the insurgent party at Lima, Peru, dated to-day, and addressed to Mr. Pedro Montt, the principal Congressional envoy in this city, was received at the headquarters of the party here:

"Our triumph complete. Valparaiso surren-This evening acting Secretary of State Wharton received the following cablegram

from Valparaiso, dated Aug. 28: A battle was fought near this city this morn ing. The government forces were badly beaten. The loss on both sides was heavy. The city surrendered to the opposition, but it is in the hands of the admirals of the American, German, French and English fleets for good order. There is no communication with Santiago. The opposition forces are now entering the city.

McCREARY, Consul at Valparaiso. This is the first information received by the State Department from its representatives in Chili relative to the state of affairs there for some time, excepting a meager cipher dispatch received this morning from Minister Egan, dated yesterday, at Santiago, stating that a small fight had taken place near that place yesterday morning, and the decisive battle would probably be fought this morning.

SANTIAGO CUT OFF. Mr. Wharton said to-night that Santiago had been cut off from telegraghic communi action with the outside world, the wires probably being in the hands of the insur gents, or Minister Egan would have communicated with the department, giving more of the particulars of the situation. As Valparaiso is only thirty miles from Santiago, it is expected that the consul will soon be able to communicate with Minister Egan. Mr. Wharton declined to say what action would be taken by this government, or what instructions would be sent to Minister Egan, but he said that nothing would serve order at any hazard. The women were particularly demonstrative, some declaring that their husbands had no spunk. be done until further news had been received by the department.

Nothing further has been received at th Navy Department from Admiral Brown, commanding the United States naval forces in Chilian waters, but as the dispatch from Valparaiso stated that the American admiral with naval commanders of foreign nations were preserving order, there is little fear of an outbreak. The lit is presumed the American ships must lynching is condemned very severely, and | have reached the scene of action, as the admiral in his last communication to the department, dated Coquimbo, received yesterday, said he would soon sail for Valparaiso if he deemed his presence there necessary. The Baltimore and San Francisco are the ships under his command.

> Mr. Lascano, the Chilian minister, said that news had been received by him from Chili since yesterday, stating that a battle had been fought on the 25th, in which the government forces were victorious. The minister thinks the reason he has heard nothing to-day from Santi ago in regard to the reported fight is because of the seizure and censorship, probably, of the cable and telegraph lines by insurgents, and he can account for it in no other way, believing he would, if possible, have been informed immediately of the result of the encounter between the opposing forces. While the minister declined to say whether he placed credence in the reports of Balmaceda's fall it was apparent by his demeanor that he was not very hopeful of receiving good news, and seemed not oversanguine that the governhad not been defeated. "All is possible in war," he said, "and I cannot understand how the attuation could have so suddenly changed since my dispatch yesterday announcing a victory, though it may be so." Further than this the minister declined to

The following cablegram was received from Iquique by the Congressional envoys

Balmaceda was defeated for the second time to-day. After the victory the Congressional forces remained outside or the city. Valparaiso

of the Congressional government. Communicate this to the government of the United States.

Ranks of Balmaceda's Troops Thinned by a

Merciless Fire from Canto's Army. New York, Aug. 29,-The Herald devotes

a page to Chili news this morning, its news leader being the following dispatch: VALPARAISO, Chili, Aug. 28.-Balmaceda's

power in Chili is broken. His army has been crushed after five hours hard fighting, and is ecsttered beyond all hope of reorganization. The revolutionists have taken possession of Valparaiso. The future of Chili tor the time has been settled, and settled conclusively on the hills to the east of the city to-day by the grim arbitrament of war.

With Balmaceda practically a fugitive, without resources in men or money: with the principal seaports of the country in the hands of the Congressionalists, and a consequent shutting off all income from customs receipts, with President-elect Vicuna a refugee on board a German war-ship and the country flocking en masse to the standard of the invaders, it is a matter of only a few days when the capital will fall into the hands of the revolutionary leaders.

General Canto and his army won to-day's battle by superior generalship, good hard fighting, assisted by good fortune in the killing of Balmaceda's generals, and the consequent demoralization of the army and the desertion of entire regiments.

Ever since the arrival of the Congressionalist army at Vina del Mar there has been a constant series of maneuvers for position on the part of both generals, as was indicated in these dispatches. Every day and nearly every hour of the day there have been skirmishes, in some instances amounting almost to battles. In nearly all of these the opposition has had the better of it. A close censorship of dispatches was established by Balmaceda, however, and only an inkling of the reverses to his arms could be got through.

POSITIONS OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES, The position up to this morning was, in brief: Balmaceda was not in a position to make an offensive movement, and devoted his time and energies to making his defenses as strong as possible. Then all was not harmonious in the military councils of the President. Both Generals Barbora and Alserreca wanted to have supreme command of the forces in the fight. This friction and jealousy resulted in almost an open rupture yesterday, and the two officers worked at cross-purposes.

General Canto was in no hurry to move on the enemy because he was receiving constant accessions to his ranks from the people in the surrounding country, which is populated largely by those bound by ties of blood or of interest to the leaders of the revolution, many of whom are natives of the province. Then he had a strongly intrenched position and could well afford to

Early this morning an boom of cannon announced to the people of Valparaiso that a movement beyond the ordinary skirmishes had begun. The occasional loud reports of the heavy guns soon swelled into one continuous roar, and then it was known that the final decisive strug gle, which, at the cost of thousands of lives, perhaps, was to decide whether Balmaceda or the junta was to be the ruling power in Chili, had begun.

General Canto's position was on the hills above the race-track at Vina del Mar. ontside of the city. His raiders have been getting bolder and bolder as the time passed and have been making excursions further in the country. He had absolute control of the railroad to Santiago and commanded the ordinary roads. Hence Santiago was practically in a state of

Affairs had come to such a pass that it was necessary for President Balmaceda to make some move, and a little after daylight this morning the word was given to attack the position held by the revolutionists, and, led by Generals Barbosa and Alzerreca, the government troops enemy under cover of a heavy fire from their batteries. As soon as the approaching column got within range of the rifles of the insurgents a destructive fire was opened by the intrenened revolutionists.

THE FIRE WAS TOO HOT. The government troops advanced with much steadiness to the attack. They soon near enough to de effective work with their pieces, and the engagement became general. Shot and shell, grape and cannister, and rifle bullets tore through the ranks of the advancing troops until it became too hot, and despite the efforts of the officers they broke and retired almost in a panic. Officers worked like beavers to reform their columns as soon as they got without the danger of the deadly insurgent fire, and at last succeeded.

Then came another attack. In steady ranks the government troops started on a double-quick up into the torrent of fire and lead, which blazed from the ranks of the insurgent army, Early in the second charge General Barbosa was shot down and killed. The line wavered, but kept on. Then General Alzerreca fell from his horse wounded unto death. He was removed from the field and died within an hour.

Another break and then General Canto gave the order to charge. With a wild yell the Congressionalist army left their Edefenses and charged on the retreating army. Their artillery poured a deadly fire into the ranks of Balmaceda's army. The loss of their generals left them without a head, and all the efforts of the subordinate officers to rally them to meet the onset of Canto's regiments and squadrons were of no avail. The retreat became a rout, the rout a panie, and then came

utter demoralization. The government cavalry made a stand but it was short. They were literally cut to pieces. Volley after volley was poured into the demoralized mob of Balmacedists. Whole regiments which lost their regimental formation went over to the victorious troops of Canto and joined in the attack on their late comrades. These deserters were generally the "voluntteers,"who had been impressed into service by Balmaceds since the commencement of hostilities. Their sympathies have all along been with the insurgents and they took this, the first opportunity, to go over

FIVE THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED.

judged by the fact that fully five thousand men were killed and wounded. The country for miles around is filled with men, many of them wounded, who were this morning the dependence of President Bal-

The defeat of the governmet is absolute and complete. There is no possibility of a reorganization, and if he does not succeed in making his escape through the mount ain passes, which are yet open, the chances are that he will be captured and shot.

Early this morning stragglers from the battle-field began to come in. As the day wore on they came in greater and constantly growing numpers and it became apparent that the government troops were getting the worst of it. The reports they brought in became more alarming. President-elect Vienna took the alarm early and went aboard the German flag-ship and asked protection of the admiral, which was granted.

Then the intendente, Oscar Viel, sent a communication to Admiral Brown and the commanding officers of the other foreign fleets in the harbor, requesting them to send men ashore and protect their citizens, as the probabilities were that there might be trouble. A landing party of blue jackets and marines from the San Francisco were ordered ashore by Admiral Brown and took up a position about the American consulate. The other naval officers followed suit and soon there were enough foreign men-or-wars men ashore to protect the city against any possible outbreak. The streets of the city by 11 o'clock were filled with a disorganized mob of Balmacedian

FATALITIES AMONG OFFICERS. The execution among the officers had been terrific. In addition to the two generals. Barbosa and Alzerreca, nearly all the staff officers had been either killed or wounded, had also been great. An attack on the city was momentarily expected. To avoid the bloodshed which would probably have resulted from the victorious army entoring the city, heated with the fire of battle. Admiral Viel, the intendente, sent a flag of truce to General Canto, with a proposition to surrender the city. It was accepted, and Senor Don Carlos Walker Martinez, Congressional leader, who was refused a safe conduct from Balmaceda, and bas remained in Santiago since the commencement of the revolution, directing the conduct of affairs for them in the south, was requested by General Canto to take possession of the city and act as intendente until such time as permanent arrangements could be made. This he did. In the meantime there had been a general flight of the government officials here. Senor Walker Martinez left Santiago and jorned General Canto as soon as he heard of the landing at Quintero bay and has been with him ever since.

Shortly after noon the victorious army began to enter the captured city from the bills to the southeast. General Canto, with his chiefs of staff. Colonels Holley and Korner and Senor Walker Martinez, were at the head the troops. As the insurgent troops, flushed with victory, marched through the streets they were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. The people were wild with excitement, and the streets resounded with their shouts of "Viva Chili," "Viva Canto." Shortly after the entree of the army of General Canto, Captain Alberto Fuentes, of the torpedo-boat Almirante Lynch, which was lying at the fiscal mole, was summoned to surrender. He attempted to steam out and opened fire with his machine guns on the insurgent troops. There was a sharp engagement, lasting tifteen minutes, and then Captain Fuentes hauled down his flag

and there was not an enemy to the revolution from Fort Vandiva to Vina del Mar. During the afternoon such of the government troops as were in the city or who came in gave up their arms most of them were paroled. Guards were stationed in the streets to see that the crowds of disbanded soldiers and the dangerous classes did not make trouble. The city is as quiet as could be expected under the circumstances and no trouble is

Nobody here has any knowledge of the whereabouts of President Balmaceds. The insurgent leaders are exceedingly anxious they succeed in finding him the chances are that it would go hard with him. The general belief here is that he is making his way out of the country, perhaps overland to Buenos Ayres.

Confirmed from Another Source. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 28.-The firm of John D. Spreckles & Bros., of this city, received the following cablegram direct from Valparaiso this afternoon: Opposition defeated; Valparaiso in control of

The cablegram comes from a source which houses here interested in the Chilian trade state is disinterested and authentic.

Americans in the Rebel Army. SAN DIEGO, Aug. 28 .- The steamship Sirius arrived here yesterday from Iquique. She left Iquique Aug. 2. At that time the insurgents were sending about six thousand soldiers south, their destination being unknown. The cable is cut near Iquique, and there is no direct communication with that city. Among the foreign residents the impression was that Balmaceda would be victorious. Mr. Lennox, a passenger of the Sirius, says shortly after the departure of the Charleston and Itata for the north, the insurgent soldiers had a large supply of new guns, which were sup-posed to be part of the Itata's cargo. Provisions are still very scarce in the northern provinces, and mary people on the verge of starvation. Many young Englishmen and Americans have been given commissions in the insurgent army, and, with their assistance, the Congressionalists are confident Balmaceda will be defeated.

Proposed Opera Fetes at Milwaukee. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 28 .- The idea of having the Bayreuth opera festival, in 1893, during the world's fair period, reproduced at Milwankee, has to-day received a new impetus through a dispatch by Angelo Neumann, the great impressario and foun-der of the Wagner theaters in Europe, who wired the Milwaukee Herald that the idea is a brilliant one, and that plan proposed, with some slight modifications, would be carried to a successful issue. Mr. Neumann further says that, if called upon, he would gladly take hold of the enterprise himself. and introduce Bayreuth into Milwaukee. The Berlin correspondent of the Herald writes that the idea is much commented npon by the Berlin and other metropolitan papers as one which would redound to the glory of Milwankee, and that Angelo Neumann would be just the man to make a great success of the affair.

Embezzler Tait Arrested. PUEBLO, Col., Aug. 28 .- Paul B. Tait. of Omaha, Neb., was arrested in this city last night, charged with stealing a package containing \$5,000 in gold from the Merchants' National Bank of that city on July 2. Tait was located in this city by accident by H. B. Wood, cashier of the bank, who happened to be stopping at the Grand lieved he will be lynched if caught. The was delivered up to the German admiral, who, killing was the result of an old grudge. on his side, immediately delivered it to the orders hours, and its desperate character may be hotel the man wanted.

MEMORIES OF THE CIVIL WAR

Pictured in Graphic Phrases by President Harrison to Vermont Veterans.

Secessionists, Misled by Northern Double-Faces, Misjudged the Temper of Patriotic People When They Threatened Disunion.

Relations of Employer and Employe Discussed in a Speech at Proctor.

Workmen Should Earn Sufficient to Enable Them to Save for Old Age-Things That May Be Too Cheap-Back to Cape May.

TALK TO VETERANS.

President Harrison Speaks on the Civil Wa and Its Results to the Country. RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 28 .- Rain was falling at 7 o'clock this morning and the prospects were unfavorable for the demonstrations at Proctor and Rutland in honor of the President. Gradually, however, the clouds broke and there were patches of blue sky visible, but the muddy streets and the muggy atmosphere rendered the general conditions uncomfortable. The President did not look as fresh as usual when he made his appearance, and admitted that he felt fatigued. After breakfast, in company with Secretary Proctor, he was taken in a carriage to the great quarry of the Vermont Marbie Company, and thence to a platform above, where he viewed the beautiful scene and the fatalities among the line officers | in the valley of Otter creek, looking to-

At 11:15 A. M. the presidential train started from Proctor for Rutland. The President was received at a siding of the road by a committee headed by W. G. Veazey. Carriages were entered and a circuit of about two miles through the residence and business part of city was made to Memorial Hall, where the President was to meet and address the citizens. An escort was waiting on Merchants' row. This consisted of the Rutland Cornet Band, the Kingeley Guard, Post Roberts, No. 14, G. A. R. The procession moved through Merchants' row to Memorial Hall. This building is constructed of Vermont marble, is located on a knoll on West street, and was erected a few years ago to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of this community who lost their lives in the war of the rebellion. The heavy rain yesterday interfered with the work of decorating the town, but the display was quite profuse, both along the route and at the point where the citizens had assembled. At the hall were many of the more prominent men of the town, some being accompanied by their wives.

A SPEECH TO VETERANS. The President was introduced from temporary stand at the front of the hall by Col. J. C. Baker. He said:

"My Fellow-citizens and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic-Your chairman has spoken of the fact that the President of the United States may travel everywhere through our country without any attendance of policemen. As I have had occasion to say before, the only peril he is likely to meet, if the railroads take good care of him and the cranks keep out of the way, is from the overkindness of the people [laughter and applause], and there is more peril in that than you will understand

"It is pleasant to stand upon the steps of this Memorial Hall, erected as a place of deposit for trophics of the great civil war. and as a monument to those soldiers who died so conspicuously in making that war successful. We cannot tell how much hung upon that contest. No orator has yet been inspired to describe adequately the great issue which was fought out upon the battle-fields of the war of the rebellion. We say it was a contest to preserve the unity of our Republic and so it was; but what dismembermen would have meant, how greatly it would have increased the cost of government, how sadly it would have disturbed the plan of our border communities, how it would have degraded in the eyes of the world this great people, how it would have rejoiced the enemies of popular government, no tongue has yet adequately described. But it was not to be so. God has desired that this experiment of free government should have a more perfect trial. We were very patient, so patient that the early conof convention and Congress, that our brethren of the South altogether mistook the temper of our people. Undoubtedly. there were evidences that the trade were reluctant to have those cities of profitable communication, which had been so long maintained with the South, broken of Undoubtedly, that character so undesirable in our politics, the double face, was particularly conspicuous in those days of discussion; but we were altogether mis-judged when the people of the South concluded that they might support their threats of disunion, which had run so long in Congress and so long filled their boasting press, by force of arms.

PATRIOTIC HEARTS WERE THRILLED. "I shall never forget, nor will any of you who were old enough to remember, that great electric thrill and shock which passed through our whole country when the first gun was fired at Sumter. Debate was closed. Our orators were withdrawn, and a great wave of determined patriotism swept over the country higher than any tidal wave over lifted itself up on a devastated coast (applause), and it was not to be stayed in its progress until the last vestige of rebellion had been swept from the face of our beloved land. The men of New England were a peaceful people. The farmers and the farmers' sons were not brawlers. They were not found at the tavern. They were abiding under the sheltering moral influences and quietude of these New England bills; but the man who thought the spirit of 1776 had been quenched was badly mistaken. The same resolute love of liberty, the same courage to face danger for a cause that had its inspiration in high moral purposes and resolves abided in the hearts of our people.

Possibly the war might have been avoided if the South had understood this, but it was so written in the severe but benevolent purposes of God. There was a great scroll of emancipation to be written. There was a martyr President who was to affix his name to the declaration which was to be as famous as that to which your fathera fixed their signatures in 1776. It was to be in truth as well as in theory a free people [applause], and there was no other pathway to emancipation than along the bloody track of armies, not seeing at the beginning nor having the purpose that finally was accomplished, but guided by the hand of power and wisdom that is above us and over us to the accomplishment of that glorions result that struck the shackles from four millions of slaves. |Applause.| 'I greet most affectionately these com rades of the war who are before me to-day. Let them abide in honor in all your communities. Let them not be forgotten. Let them be the illuminated and inspiring pages of your State's history, and then, whatever shock may come to us in the future, whenever the hand of anarchy or disorder shall be raised, whenever foreign

the brave hearts of a sturdy and patriotic people." [Applause.]

lowers shall seek to invade the rights or

berties of this great people, there will be

ound again an impenetrable bulwark in

to his side and presented to Mrs. Harrison, through the President, an oil painting representing a view of Killington, near Rutland, the highest peak in the great mountain range. The President, in a few words, thanked Dr. Seaver and the Board of Trade in behalf of Mrs. Harrison and expressed his regret that she had been unable to accompany him on his trip through Vermont. The party was then driven to the residence of P. W. Clement for luncheen, after which the special returned to Proctor.

NOTABLE SPEECH AT PROCTOR. The President Touches on the Relations of

Capital and Labor and Ocean Traffic. The President enjoyed a short map and subsequently dined with the family. The decorations in Proctor were on a most elaborate scale, and the natural advantages offered by the location added greatly to the effect. An evergreen arch, illuminated, tonight, stood near the entrance to the Secretary's grounds. Every building in the town was illuminated and on the western hills, as well as on the elevated spots in the town, bon-fires were started at 8 o'clock on the firing of a signal gun. At the same moment about one thousand men, composed in large part of the workmen of the marble company, started in procession to the residence of Secretary Proctor, headed by the local band, also employes of the works. The sloping lawn in front of Secretary Proctor's was overhung with Chinese lanterns, and before the door a temporary stage had been erected.

On the arrival of the procession the President was escorted to the platform, and being introduced by Secretary Proctor, said:
"It is not my privilege to call you neighbors, but I am sure I may call you friends. As I look upon those homes in which you dwell, and contrast them with the wretchour great cities; as I inhale to-night the bracing air of these mount-ains, and as my eye has looked to-day upon their green summits, I have said how happy is the lot of that man and that wholesome New England villages, IAp plause. It has seemed to me that the reurated and developed these works in which many of you find your enjoyment was that of a public benefactor and a personal friend. [Applause]. The simplicity and naturainess of his own life among you, his ready appreciation of the loyalty and intelligence of those who are employed by him, his interest in their success in life is the ideal relation between the employer and his workmen. Applause. I would to God it was always and everywhere so, that when a man is put at a machine he should not be regarded by his employer as a part of it; that the human nature, the aspirations of a man. should still be recognized, and the relations with the employer be that of mutual confidence and helpfulness and respect. [Ap-

"I cannot but feel that our national policy should be in the direction of saving our working people from that condition of hopelessness which comes when wages are hardly adequate to the sustenance of animal life. [Applause.] There is no hope for any community where this state of things exists, and there will be no hope for the Nation should it become the general condi tion of the workingmen of America. That man or woman out of whose heart hope has gone, who has nothing better in life, before whom the vista of life stretches in one dead level of unending and half requited toil, that man's estate is cal-culated to make him reckless in character.

"I cannot always sympathize with that demand which we hear so frequently for cheap things. Things may be too cheap: they are too cheap when the man who produces them upon the farm, or the man or woman who produces them in the factory does not get out of them living wages with a margin for old age and for a dowry for the incidents that are to follow, |Ap-

plause. "I pity that man who wants a coat so cheap that the man or woman who produces the cloth or shapes it into a garment shall starve on the prices. [Applause.] "I shall carry this community in my thoughts as one of the best types of American neighborhood life. I have found in Governor Proctor a most valuable con-tribution to the administration of the government at Washington. [Applause,] You cannot know fully how he has grown into the respect and confidence of all who have been associated with him in the Cabinet and of all our legislators in Congress without distinction of party. I regret that there is some danger that you may reclaim him for Vermont. [Applause.] Yet it is quite natural that it should be so, and I shall do the best I can to get a substitute. "The labors of public office at Washing-ton are full of high responsibility, and most burdensome toil. No,man is endowed with a capacity to make no mistakes. We can, however, all of us, in public or private ing low and selfish ends, or have set before us the general good, the bighest good of all our people. Judgment upon what has been done is with you. I am sure only that I have had it in my heart to do that which should in the highest degree promote the prosperity of our people and lift the glorious flag yet higher in the esteem of the world. | Great applause.

We have too long surrendered to other nations the carrying trade of the world. They have subsidized their lines of ships and have rendered competition by unaided lines impossible. We have the choice either to maintain our present inactivity or to promote the establishment of american lines by the same methods that other nations have pursued. For one, I am not content that the harbors of the world shall onger be unfamiliar to the stars and stripes floating from American ships. [Cheers. But my friends I shall not talk longer. am, indeed, so deeply impressed by what I have seen here to-day and to-night, so much touched by the friendliness of the welcome that you have given to me that I do not fine utterance. Thank you and good night." The President, accompanied by Secretary Proctor, took the special train at Prostor for Rutland at 10:30, leaving Rutland by the night express for New York. Secre tary Proctor will go through to Washington and the President to Cape May, arriving shortly after noon to-morrow. leaving Cape May on Tuesday, Aug. 18, the President has delivered thirty-seven

The Charges of Black-Mail Will Stay. NEW YORK, Aug. 28.-Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court, has denied the motion of James E. Lyon to strike from the answer of Senator William M. Stewart, the alleged scandalous allegations referring to black-mail, but grants the motion to strike out allegations referring to an action in Supreme Court, in 1877, of a suit brought by Lyons against Trenor W. Park and Henry Baxter. The action is brought Lyon to recover \$1,000,000 damages from Senator Stewart for alleged fraudulent transactions before Lyon parted with his interest in the St. Louis Lode silver mine adjoining the famous Emma silver mine in

Officers of the Grand Household of Ruth. St. Louis, Aug. 28 .- The third quadrenial convention of the Grand Household o Ruth, I. O. O. F., after electing the following officers, adjourned to meet in Chicago in 1885: Past most worthy superior. W M. T. Forrester, Richmond, Va.; most worthy superior, J. W. Grant, Nashville, Tenn.; right worthy superior, G. F. Franklin, Omaka, Neb.; prelate, Mary lock, Evansville, Ind.; usher. E. Dallas, Tex.; chamberlain, Annie D. Bennett, Nashville, Tenn.; shepherd, Lula Barnes, Savannah, Ga.; scribe, W. C. H. Curtis, Brooklyn, N. Y .: treasurer.

NEWBURG, N. Y. Aug. 28.—James H. Goldsmith, a noted horseman and son of the famous Alden Goldsmith, died at his Just as the President concluded his re-marks Rev. Dr. Norman Seaver advanced had been ailing for some time.

Hickey, Water Valley, Miss.